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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Message of New Year Greetings to Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), seeing in a new hopeful year 1975.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of New Year Greetings from the CC of the RPR and the Chairman of the CSC of Chongryon

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the occasion of the New Year 1975.

He received a message of New Year greetings from Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Cards with the Leaders of Parties and States of Various Countries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with the leaders of parties and states of various countries on the occasion of the New Year 1975.

He received New Year's cards from Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Leonid Ilyichi Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Nikolai Victorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, and Comrade Willi Stoph, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, and Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Chaudhri Fazal Elahi, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Badlishah, King of Malaysia; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Seyni Kountche, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda; Mohammed Ullah, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Mohammed Daud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; Olav the Fifth, King of the Kingdom of Norway.

The leader sent New Year's cards to them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution, the national holiday of the Cuban people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on his 65th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to **Tomomi Narita** upon his reelection as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the latter's birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a telegram of condolence to **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the death of Ahmed Ismail Ali, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of War of the ARE.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, General Secretary of the People's Party of Mauritania, greeting the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Party of Mauritania.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure** upon his reelection as President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Sudan.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Brigadier-General **Teferi Benti** upon his appointment as Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and on the occasion of the New Year.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Marien Ngouabi** in connection with the latter's reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **U Ne Win**, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on the 27th anniversary of the independence of Burma, the national holiday of the Burmese people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 30th anniversary of the liberation and the victory of people's revolution in Albania, the national fete of the Albanian people.

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Immortal Classical Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Countries

Immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were brought out in various countries of the world, according to reports: "Answers to Questions Put by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslav Newspaper 'Vecernje Novosti'" was published in pamphlet form by the "International Politics" Publishing House in Yugoslavia and "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry" and "On the Lessons Drawn from Guidance to the Work of the Kangso County Party Committee", by the "Mitamo" Publishing House in Burma.

The Finnish versions put out in book form by the "Kursibi" Publishing House in Finland were the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers to the questions raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, his historic speech made at the Pyongyang mass meeting in welcome of the Syrian President and his answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists. The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association also published in pamphlet form the historic speech made by the leader at the Pyongyang mass meeting in welcome of the Syrian President.

These pamphlets carried in place of honour a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In Dahomey too, the leader's classical work "On the Victory of Socialist Agricultural Co-operativization and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country" came off the press in pamphlet form.

(KCNA)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classical works are published in many countries

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Syrian Arab Republic to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 31, 1974 received Yassir Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yon Hyong Muk and Comrade Ho Dam.

The Ambassador on the occasion of the New Year wholeheartedly wished the great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and long life and greater victory in the noble work for socialist construction and the independent reunification of the country and eternal happiness together with the Korean people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the Ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He reiterated the importance of President Hafez Al Assad's visit to our country some time ago which greatly helped toward strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to Tanzanian President

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, according to a report from Dar-es-Salaam.

A grand meeting for conveying the gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held in Dar-es-Salaam recently.

Placed with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Kim Dok Song, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Tanzania, spoke first on the occasion.

The Tanzanian Minister of Agriculture spoke next on behalf of the President.

The Minister of Agriculture extended heartfelt thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung for his precious gifts on behalf of the President, government and people of Tanzania.

Stressing that these precious gifts were a good testimony to the genuine friendly relations between the two countries, he said: The Korean people are friends sharing life and death, sweets and bitters, with the Tanzanian people.

(KCNA)

EDITORIAL

Excellent Results, New Fighting Programme

In his New Year Address the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, reviewed the amazing successes and victories attained in our revolution and construction last year. On this basis he presented the new militant tasks for this year, in which our Party's 30th founding anniversary will be celebrated.

The New Year Address is a summary of the heroic struggle waged and great victory won by our people last year, a significant and proud year in the history of our glorious Party and the development of our revolution. This is a new, bright blueprint designed to promote our revolutionary cause in conformity with the requirements of the Juche idea and a militant programme to carry the whole Party and the entire people through to a new, gigantic battle for the grand socialist construction and the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In his New Year Address the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The year 1974 was a year of victory in which our people wrought great miracles and innovations in the grand socialist construction.

"Last year our people energetically waged a speed campaign, upholding the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction advanced by the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, and won shining victories on all fronts of socialist construction."

The year of 1974 will be recorded as a year of construction in our country.

It wrote a glorious page in the history of our socialist construction. Not a single day passed without seeing creation and innovation. In the crucible of a gigantic battle of construction our Juche-based industry was reinforced further still and a solid foundation was laid for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Last year witnessed the construction of a large blast furnace at the Kim Chaek Iron Works. Construction of huge metallurgical and power bases and big chemical and building-materials industrial bases was pushed forward vigorously; expansion projects of coal and ore mines were carried on and the development of new ones was undertaken.

The industrial production plan was overfulfilled by a wide margin. Many factories and enterprises made miraculous achievements—surpassing the production level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

Great success was achieved in agriculture, too. Last year this country was visited by the richest harvest ever known in our agricultural production, thus hitting the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of time.

Phenomenal growth in industrial and agricultural production led to a marked increase in the working people's income.

Particularly to be noted here is that last year a historical step was taken to totally abolish taxation, the prices of manufactured goods were cut drastically and special year-end bonus was issued.

In all the miraculous victories and successes made in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the greatest credit is due to the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party centre that shaped most revolutionary policies to lead our revolution and construction to a new upsurge and intelligently steered us towards the energetic struggle to step up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Last year the great leader worked out a magnificent blueprint for grand socialist construction and powerfully roused the whole Party and the entire people to this gigantic struggle and indicated a correct orientation and specific ways of struggle.

In order to put into successful operation in this land the far-reaching concept of the great leader our Party centre presented the Party's general programme to make his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, sweep the whole society.

Significant success was made in implementing this programme. The vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions resulted in a considerable rise in the Party organizations' leadership role and militant functions. Everyone's heart was set aflame with the blood of Juche type and burnt with the ardent loyalty to the great leader. Revolutionary qualities were brought out in the whole members of the society—the desire to work with high political zeal and repudiate senility and stagnation. And the revolutionary policy of "speed campaign" was vigorously pushed forward. Thus the whole country began to move forward with increased energy at a new Chollima speed incomparably higher than the previous one.

The shining victories attained by our people in the carrying out of the three revolutions last year are a striking demonstration of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They testify to the invincible might of our Party which has entered a new stage of development. They also show that our people are united rock-firm with one thought and one purpose around the leader and the Party and they have grown into the loyal ranks that are ready to fight staunchly even going through thick and thin, following the glorious Party.

Referring to this year's task the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his New Year Address:

"We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in the history of our Party and our people. 'Let us meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and shining labour achievements!'—this is the Party's call and militant slogan for this year."

The year of 1975 is the significant year, in which our Party's 30th founding anniversary will be celebrated and the goals of the Six-Year Plan should be attained before the set time. The struggle to plant the triumphant banner on all heights of the Six-Year Plan is a proud struggle adding lustre to the revolutionary history of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the revolutionary Party of Juche led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan, the major tasks in socialist economic construction this year, main efforts are to be concentrated on the five fronts—the fronts of capital construction, industry, agriculture, transport and fishery.

As pointed out in the New Year Address, the front to which we must direct our efforts first this year is that of transport.

On the front of capital construction, priority will be given to the construction of power plants and the commissioning of major construction objects be hastened.

The important tasks facing the front of industry are to definitely shore up the extractive industries, hit the targets of steel and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, produce a greater number of machines and equipment needed for the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and direct greater efforts to the development of light industry.

The New Year Address advanced the task of scaling the grain height of 8 million tons this year.

In the domain of fishery, scientific fishing methods will be widely introduced and fisheries put on a scientific and modern basis to catch more fish.

Touching upon the tasks facing the south Korean people the New Year Address pointed out that they should struggle more valiantly against US imperialism and its stooges to destroy the colonial rule and make a new advance in hastening the country's reunification.

This year, too, we will do all our possible efforts to cement the militant solidarity with the world's revolutionary forces, develop economic cooperation and friendship with the third world countries and strengthen the unity of the new emerging forces.

The struggle to put into effect the new fighting programme advanced by the great leader in his New Year Address will greatly contribute to accomplishing the historic task of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea and stepping up the grand socialist construction. And this struggle is a sacred struggle to bring earlier the country's reunification and the bright future of socialism-communism.

Our working people, bound in intense loyalty to the great leader, are determined to bring about a new upswing in socialist construction this year.

Now throughout the country an energetic campaign has been inaugurated on all fronts of socialist construction to fulfil the Six-Year Plan by October 10, so making the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea the significant, glorious holiday and the great festival of victors.

"General KIM IL SUNG Is a Heaven-born Illustrious General"

In the years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle such legendary tales as "General Kim Il Sung is a heaven-born illustrious general" and "General Kim Il Sung shortens a hundred miles to a span and leaps over mountains at will" circulated widely among our people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was so well-known for his struggle to clear away the national misfortunes that the people expressed through these tales their boundless trust in and reverence for him and their immense admiration for his brilliant wisdom and strength, resourcefulness and lionheartedness, comparing them to the creative energy of the heaven and nature.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-Japanese guerillas could knock down the outnumbering enemy forces by driving them into the passive and defensive position under any condition. It was because they skillfully applied diversified tactics to the given circumstances."

During the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the original guerilla strategy and tactics which were hardly found in any books on military science or in war history of all ages and countries and applied them dexterously. Thus, he held the initiative firmly in his hands in any difficult situation and put the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors out of action as he planned.

In the winter of 1933 the Japanese aggressors conducted an all-out "punitive operation" against the Hsiaowangching base by mobilizing their forces several thousands strong in an attempt to destroy the fledgling Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the newly-built guerrilla base at a stroke.

Carefully analyzing the enemy's movements, the leader lost no time in trying new tactics. Judging that it would be reckless to confine his units to defence in a narrow area, he led some of his units to break through the enemy's encirclement and attack them in their rear.

Attacked unawares from behind, the enemy got dumbfounded and trembled with fear, asking to themselves: "The guerillas are now supposed to be besieged by us. But the flames of fire are flaring up in our rear. How come?" Then, the enemy had no choice but to lift the siege and beat a hasty retreat.

Victorious battles ensued, instilling terror into the enemy. This proud news quickly spread among the people in the guerilla bases and in different places of the homeland, and gladdened them immensely.

The happy news of victory created a general stir among them. They remarked in high praise of the leader: "General Kim Il Sung is a well-renowned general. The Korean troops under his command are defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors" and "General Kim Il Sung is a heaven-sent, celebrated general". In fact, the leader's brilliant intelligence and commanding art formed the liveliest topic of their conversations.

Many more legendary tales about him were told at the time when he commanded his units on the "Arduous March" in the winter of 1938.

At that time the Japanese imperialists, desperate to cut the life line of the Korean revolution, used "big cleanup operations" with the chief aim of encircling and attacking the Headquarters of the KPRA. They employed such new tactics as "deploying the troops at strategic points" and "long-distance pursuit."

The leader, however, again outmanoeuvred the enemy. He adopted the superb tactics of skillfully combining large-unit and small-unit operations to frustrate the enemy's scheme for "punitive" operations and knock him out.

When the enemies concentrated in areas of dense forests, he would move his units to hilly areas; when the enemy made swift pursuit, he would make his units disappear for nowhere and thus lead him astray. If the enemy forces massed in one point for attacking, he lured them to all directions, dispersed and wiped them out.

The people were bound again in excitement and admiration for the leader's tactics of preternatural agility. They said: "How on earth can the Japanese troops deal with General Kim Il Sung, who was born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san!", "General Kim Il Sung is said to have command of the art of transforming himself, the art of concealing himself and the art of dividing himself." They were overcome with deep respect and reverence for the leader.

His Juche-motivated tactics and art of war were indeed ingenious, kaleidoscopic and original. One could never work them out unless he acquired the "mastery" of astronomy and geography and had the supernatural power" like in a legend.

He would make the enemy fight among themselves with ingenious decoy tactics, and leisurely watch the sight from a distance. This applies to the Hsiaotehshui battle in September 1936, well-known as the "Telescope Battle." In the Taochuanli battle in February 1937 the leader dragged the enemy into the thorny bushes all day long, gave them blows from their flanks and from behind all of a sudden and annihilated them. In the Pochonbo battle he won a victory which will long shine in history. He broke through the steel-strong frontier defences of the enemy by using the tactics of raising voice in the east and attacking the west. Indeed, he adopted the Juche-motivated tactics, flexible and diversified, taking into account the given time, place and prevailing situation.

He went so far as to use even such natural conditions as lunar eclipse, ice and rainstorm in defeating the enemy.

As a result, innumerable legends spread among our people. "As General Kim Il Sung was born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, he knows intimately the providence of the universe and therefore has the power to foresee the future" and "General Kim Il Sung wins one battle after another because he commands the troops, looking far ahead into the future". These tales further deepened the people's veneration for the leader and gave them fresh strength and courage.

On the contrary, the Japanese imperialist aggressors cried in despair: "The communist troop's strategy and tactics would make even the god weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics." They suffered setbacks in succession and ruined in the long run.

Our people could defeat the robber Japanese imperialists and greet a new, glorious and bright day of the national liberation thanks to the genius strategy and tactics and pre-eminent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Today, too, our people, taking unbounded national pride and honour in having great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader, keep up an energetic struggle along the road of the victorious revolution indicated by him.

Cha Sang Muk

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✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the fourth anniversary of the day of victory of the Guinean people over the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a telegram from **Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa**, Emir of the State of Bahrain, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the third anniversary of the national holiday of the State of Bahrain.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour** on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the CPL.

Down-with-Imperialism Union

Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) is the first revolutionary youth organization in our country formed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 17, 1926 and led by him.

The DIU regarded Marxism-Leninism as the guiding principle of its activities, and embraced progressive youth and students who were firmly resolved to fight to the last for building a socialist and communist society in our country.

Referring to the DIU's aim and tasks in the struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

The objective of the DIU is to fight for the future construction of socialism and communism in Korea, while the immediate objective is to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea. To this end, we must above all study the advanced thinking of Marxism-Leninism and expand the organization.

This was a Marxist-Leninist programme for the struggle which most correctly defined for the first time the ultimate aim of the Korean revolution and its immediate tasks and methods of struggle, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the social and economic conditions and class relations then prevailing in Korea.

Under the guidance of the leader the DIU conducted vigorous political education work to disseminate the Marxist-Leninist idea among the youth and students and the rest of the broad masses and equip them with anti-Japanese patriotic idea and class consciousness. It also persistently strove to rapidly reinforce the organization, expand the communist core ranks and organize and mobilize the vast masses in the anti-Japanese struggle.

With the expansion of the branches of the DIU and the rapid growth and strengthening of its core force armed with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the leader renamed the DIU the Anti-Imperialist Youth League to unite broader sections of the youth and students, in the summer of 1927.

The formation of the DIU marked the beginning of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and he emerged as the leader of the revolutionary youth and student movement.

The formation of the DIU was indeed an event of epochal significance in the development of the Korean communist and national-liberation movements as well as of the Korean youth movement.

The Leader of the People

Sparing Even a Short Rest

One day early in 1940, A unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was on the march to the border area. The unit got to the deep forest of Chechangtzu and took a short rest there.

Comrade Commander called the recruits together.

"I called you to teach how to find out your location with the help of map."

Saying thus, he ordered a recruit to climb up a tree and see in which direction the mountain ridges stretch and the river flows.

Seeing the man climb up the tree, Comrade Commander asked him: **"You see a river? In which direction the mountain ridges run?"**

He put marks on the map according to his man's remarks. The recruit came down from the tree.

Now he sat his men close to him. He laid a compass on the map and turned it to locate the position. The needle of compass swang out to the north.

Then he asked his men to find out their present location by the map.

But no one could answer to his question.

Pointing to contour lines he said: **"This is the very river Comrade Jong Sun saw on the tree just before. We are now in this position. We are going to advance in this direction..."**

Folding the map Comrade Commander asked:

"Now you can find out your location independently, can't you?"

"Yes. We can do it", they replied.

A smile of satisfaction beamed over his countenance.

Like this, during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader, denying himself even a short rest, gave a great deal of attention to bringing up his men to become competent revolutionaries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary. Without studying one can hardly become a genuine revolutionary or carry on his revolutionary work."

During the whole period of the 15-year hard anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, deeply conscious of the great importance of studies in a revolutionary struggle, led the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to do studying regularly, and organized intensive political and military study every year to train them to become the indomitable revolutionary fighters.

Particularly at a time when the situation turned difficult and complex, he held a large-scale intensive political and military study session to increase the combat efficiency of the KPRA units in every way and get over the difficulty ahead.

One of the examples was the intensive political and military study undertaken under the guidance of the leader at the Paishihtan secret camp early in 1940.

Political and Military Study at Paishihtan Secret Camp

In those days the Japanese imperialists mobilized over 200,000-strong troops in their frantic operations to "completely wipe out" the KPRA units.

The enemy tried by hook or by crook to undermine the KPRA from within, while stepping up their military offensive.

In order to cope with such difficult situation, the great leader held an intensive political and military study session through which the KPRA men would reaffirm their conviction of victory in the revolution and better prepare themselves politically and militarily.

For this purpose he organized a series of battles and thus lured the enemy forces of the "punitive operation" from the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san into the backwoods of Tunhua where they were left to grope about blindly. And then he provided various conditions for the winter political and military study.

Having made such preparations, he opened the study session on his arrival at Paishihtan.

In a speech he made before the opening, he laid stress on the importance of the planned study and encouraged them all to do their best to build up the strength and asset with which to instill a hope of liberation and conviction of victory into the minds of the people in the homeland and effect fresh upswing in the Korean revolution in case they would advance into there again.

The political and military study was conducted according to the programme worked out by the great leader.

The main thing was the political study designed to arm the KPRA men with his great Juche idea.

The basic textbooks used in the political study were "The Tasks of Korean Communists", "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and other works authored by him.

The lines and policies of the Korean revolution formulated by him were dealt with in the political study in such a way as to enable the KPRA men to understand them deeply, and the international and internal affairs were studied in a diversified way.

The military study extensively covered his ingenious thought on military affairs and his brilliant pieces of strategy and tactics. Lectures were given especially on the guerilla tactics born of the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the basic principle of guerilla warfare, ambush tactics, swoop-down tactics and various other forms and methods of the warfare—citing and analyzing the vivid experience gained in the actual battles.

The political and military study at the Paishihtan secret camp was carried on in a militant way.

At the time the enemy was frantically trying to locate the whereabouts of the KPRA units. Taking this into account, the leader divided the study session into two terms. In the first term necessary subjects were studied at quick tempo and in the second one the lessons were reviewed to make what were learnt stay in everybody's head.

Moreover, he initiated the inter-company or individual emulation drive to keep all the KPRA men at full strain in their studies.

The methods of study were militant and diversified. Lectures were given and, with a view to consolidating the knowledge acquired, discussions were then held. As for some who had poor knowledge, the well-informed men took it upon themselves to teach them. And such methods were applied as writing down what were taught or composing poem about it for a song. Added to these was answer-to-question method. Other unique methods were adopted in their studies.

Though the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was busy directing the political and military study as a whole, he personally gave lectures and found time to go into the midst of his men and guide them in their studies.

The KPRA men were highly inspired by the leader's meticulous care and guidance. Their enthusiasm for study ran higher still.

Every minute was devoted to study, not to speak of the time for lecture, debate and military drills. Discussions about the future of the country were held and reviewing was done under trees, over the camp fires and even in bed. Things went so far as that a man on sentry was reproved for his attempt to learn by heart the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland".

In fact, the forests of Paishihtan were brimming over with the KPRA men's enthusiasm and zest for study.

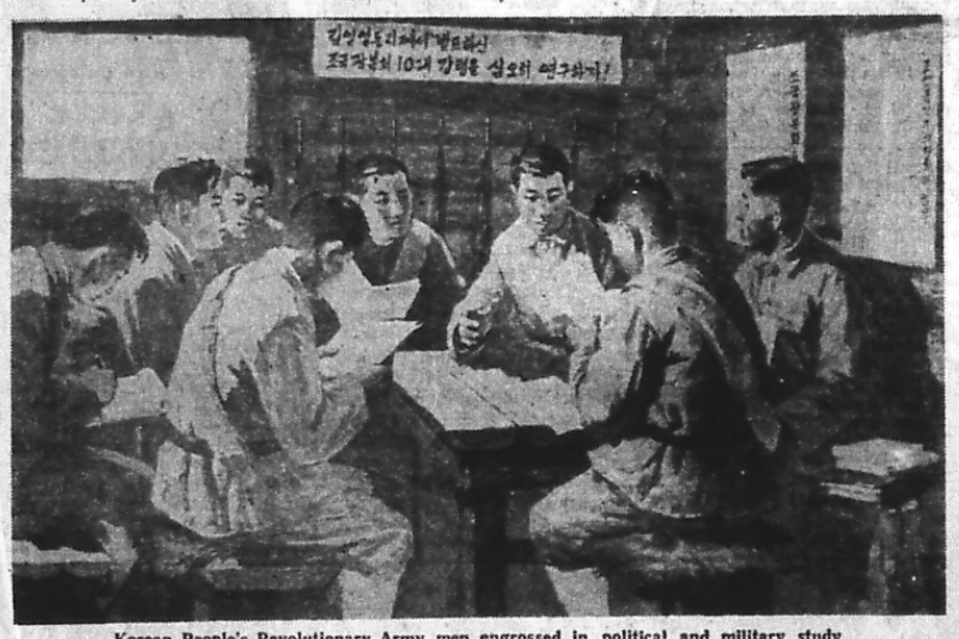
Through the 40-odd-day winter intensive political and military study at the Paishihtan secret camp, the KPRA men armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader and became the indomitable revolutionary fighters well prepared politically and militarily.

True, it contributed greatly to training them to become the members of the one-beat-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces and tempering them politically and ideologically so that they could bring about the great revolutionary event of national liberation.

Further, it patently showed the great validity of the leader's teaching that one should study hard even when he is under difficult and complex circumstances, and furnished a splendid example to be followed by our people in their endeavours to acquire the revolutionary habit of study.

The brilliant tradition—the revolutionary habit of study—established by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the years of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was carried forward by our people with credit today. It serves as a priceless revolutionary asset of our people in their struggle for the country's reunification and nationwide victory of the revolution.

Kim Gwang Su



Korean People's Revolutionary Army men engrossed in political and military study

President KIM IL SUNG's History Is an Undying, Immortal Revolutionary Epic, Says Zairese Weekly

The December 28 (1974) issue of the Zairese weekly "Modja" devoted a full page to an article in reference to the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader under the title "Kim Il Sung, He Is a Peerless Patriot", according to a report from Kinshasa.

The weekly printed in place of honour a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The weekly said:

We introduce President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and iron-willed brilliant commander.

The history of President Kim Il Sung is a history of the greatest patriot and an undying, immortal revolutionary epic of struggle.

He has been devoting his all to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people up to this day since he stepped out on to the battlefield of revolution in his early years.

President Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland, has led and is leading the Korean revolution to victory and performed great and shining exploits unknown in the history of Korea.

His Juche idea holds a particularly important place in the realms of ideology, theory and practice.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The Juche idea is a profound revolutionary idea with a deep philosophical definition that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

President Kim Il Sung, thoroughly embodying Juche in the Korean revolution, hewed out a new road of struggle for the country's liberation and saved the nation which had been standing on the crossroads of life or death.

He has led and is leading the Korean people to effect epochal changes and achieve prosperity.

All the victories and achievements of the Korean people, without exception, are the result of the expert leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people are firmly convinced through their experience in life that only thanks to the respected and beloved leader there are for them the socialist fatherland of today, happiness and a glorious and brilliant future.

(KCNA)

Dyeing the Whole Society with Juche Idea— Urgent Demand of Development of Our Revolution

Our Party centre put forward a unique policy of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This policy is based on an intelligent and profound analysis of the development of our Party and the subjective and objective conditions now existing. It is a great policy which stands out as a notable landmark in the development of our Party and our revolution.

This concept of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea means advancing our revolution and finally realizing the cause of communism in accordance with the leader's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

In other words, it means capturing the ideological and material fortresses on the way to communism by making all members of the society true revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the leader and by thoroughly transforming the society as required by his revolutionary ideas.

As pointed out by the Party, the policy of making the Juche idea sweep the whole society represents a programme which should be adhered to for the complete building of socialism and communism.

First of all, it is because the ultimate goal of our Party is explicitly propounded in this militant programme.

Our Party's final aim is to build a communist society, the highest ideal of humanity.

The Juche idea can be described as the most scientific guiding idea because it meets the essential requirements of communist society and gives perfect answers to all the questions arising in the building of this society.

The Juche idea fully reflects the ideology, theory and mental and moral qualities not only of the people of present generation who are striving for the building of socialism and communism but also of the people who will be living in communist society.

Also incorporated in this idea is the basic direction to be followed in transforming the society on a communist line and all the social relations and ways of activities under communist society.

All this shows that the Juche idea is the absolutely scientific and revolutionary idea representing our era and a future of communism.

Nothing but the Juche idea can represent the guiding principle to be observed in the struggle to build communism, not to speak of the revolution and construction in our era.

From this it follows that dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea constitutes our Party's programme to be held fast to in the building of communist society, its final goal.

Another reason why this policy constitutes our Party's programme is that embodied in this policy is the basic way of successfully attaining the final goal of our Party.

No one has ever trodden the path to communism. It entails the hard, long-drawn struggle.

Basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, the leader created a systematized theory of capturing the twin fortresses, ideological and material, on the way to communism, and thus made clear the revolutionary process of the building of communism, the strategy and policies of struggle to be upheld in this process.

The leader's Juche idea serves as the most correct guideline, strategy and tactics that enable the working class and people of our era to build communism along the straight path withou deviation.

So, only when all our activities are guided by the Juche idea to materialize it thoroughly in all fields, can we push forward the building of communism successfully along the right pathway and thus attain its final goal.

Dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea is a fully matured task in the present stage of the development of our Party.

As taught by the Party, the work of dyeing our revolutionary ranks with the leader's revolutionary ideas began from the time when he came to the forefront of our revolution. The work of dyeing our Party with his revolutionary ideas started from the time when he founded it, and the work of dyeing our society with these ideas began from the time when he led our people to build a new society.

Now is the time for our Party to put up its fighting slogan: "Dye the whole society with the leader's great revolutionary ideas!"

In order to put up this slogan and carry it into practice as taught by the Party, it is necessary to have, first of all, a great revolutionary idea—the guiding idea in the revolution and construction—which mirrors the requirements of the times. And the embodiment of this slogan should pose itself as a matured requirement of the development of the society and the revolution; the masses should become politically conscious, ready to accept this slogan and the political forces should be prepared.

Today our Party and our revolution have reached such a high stage in their development where all these conditions are provided.

Above all, the Juche idea, one and the only correct guiding idea in our revolution and construction, blazes the trail to our revolution.

Dyeing the whole society with one and the same idea cannot be even thought of without a great guiding idea—the revolutionary idea of an outstanding leader—that sweeps the whole society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's idea of Juche represents the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 553.)

This teaching of the leader's signifies that the Juche idea is the great idea of leadership in the revolution and construction of our era and is the only scientific and revolutionary idea which represents a future of communism.

This idea gives correct answers to all the complicated, diversified questions which remain unsolved in the revolution and construction of our era, an era of Juche in which the masses of the people are taking their place, for the first time, on the stage of history as masters responsible for their own destiny, as masters who lord it over the world and are making a new history and carving out their own destiny independently and creatively.

The fact that our Party and people are guided by the great Juche idea is a decisive condition that renders it possible to dye the whole society with one colour.

In our country there has been created the socio-economic and material conditions that will provide fuller opportunity to carry out this policy.

In general, the socio-economic and material conditions must precede the slogan and policy of a party with regard to the given problem. Without these conditions, its slogan and policy may remain empty words, showing no vitality.

Likewise, our Party's policy of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea can be successfully put into effect when it bases itself on the advanced social system and on the solid material basis.

In our country the socialist system was established long ago. And the solid material and technical basis of socialism was laid as a result of the accomplishment of industrialization.

This provides an objective condition that will make the Juche idea rule supreme throughout the whole society.

Besides, there have been created the political forces strong enough to put the projected policy into operation.

As the General Staff of our revolution, our Party has been consolidated politically and ideologically as never before and its might has grown considerably.

All these mean that the policy of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea in our country presents itself as a matured task which brooks no delay and that the actual conditions have been fully provided for doing so.

This policy of the Party centre is a policy formulated on the basis of a scientific analysis of these said subjective and objective conditions. It serves as a great militant banner that releases inexhaustible wellsprings of energy by which our Party and people will achieve their final goal—communism.

The formulation of this great policy inspires our people to put spurs to their grand forward movement toward socialism and communism and keep up the struggle all the more purposefully and vigorously to win the cause of communism at the earliest possible date.

This policy has opened a wide vista before our Party and people in their struggle to successfully put into execution the leader's superb strategic plan to capture the twin fortresses, ideological and material, on the way to communism.

Also, this will serve as the basic guarantee that enables our people to breathe, live and struggle in accordance with the leader's idea and intention, with single-hearted devotion to him and without wavering in any wind and rally themselves rock-firm around him.

"LET US MEET THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA WITH HIGH POLITICAL ZEAL AND SHINING LABOUR ACHIEVEMENTS!"

Under the Party's Militant Slogan Put Forward by the Leader in His New Year Address
Working People Effect Innovations from the Beginning of the Year

All our working people were deeply moved and excited when they heard the New Year address of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It immensely encouraged them. Their hearts glowed with a firm determination to carry out the militant tasks specified by the leader in his New Year address; they made up their minds to fulfil these tasks before October 10, the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, and make the significant anniversary a grand festival of proud victors, thus demonstrating again to the whole world the stamina of the heroic Korean people infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution. It was with such fresh resolve and courage that they threw themselves into all-out charge for the huge socialist construction from the outset of the year.

They are now bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, continuously working miracles and making innovations.

In his New Year address, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The principal task facing us this year in the socialist economic construction is to capture the major heights of the Six-Year Plan, including those of steel and chemical fertilizers, and surpass the production level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan in all spheres of the national economy."

At all steel production centres, among them those in Songrim, Kangson, Kimchaek and Chongjin, a fierce struggle is afoot to reach the steel production goal, one of the major goals envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The working class of Kangson always kept the leader's great plan and intention deep in their minds, upheld the Party's lines and policies and conducted a bold struggle to carry them to success in the van of the grand Chollima advance. Now, wholeheartedly upholding the leader's instructions, they raised a torch of loyalty for another creation and innovation, for a giant stride forward and victory. Resolved to implement without fail the assignments of their plant before October 10 in their struggle for capturing the steel height of the Six-Year Plan, they challenged all the factories and enterprises of the country to a "loyal, socialist emulation drive in honour of the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea."

The steel makers of Kangson, inflamed with intense loyalty to the leader and strong determination to occupy the steel height of the Six-Year Plan at a bound, carried on an intensive "speed campaign" in their first-day work and attained admirable successes. They increased the output of steel by 64 per cent, steel billets by 87 per cent, rolled steel by 110 per cent, seamless steel pipe by 230 per cent and steel wire by 91 per cent as compared with the results of the first-day operation last year. This exceeds by far the daily production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan. It is a great innovation—the highest record established by the plant since its commissioning.

Signal innovation and great progress were also made by chemical fertilizer producers.

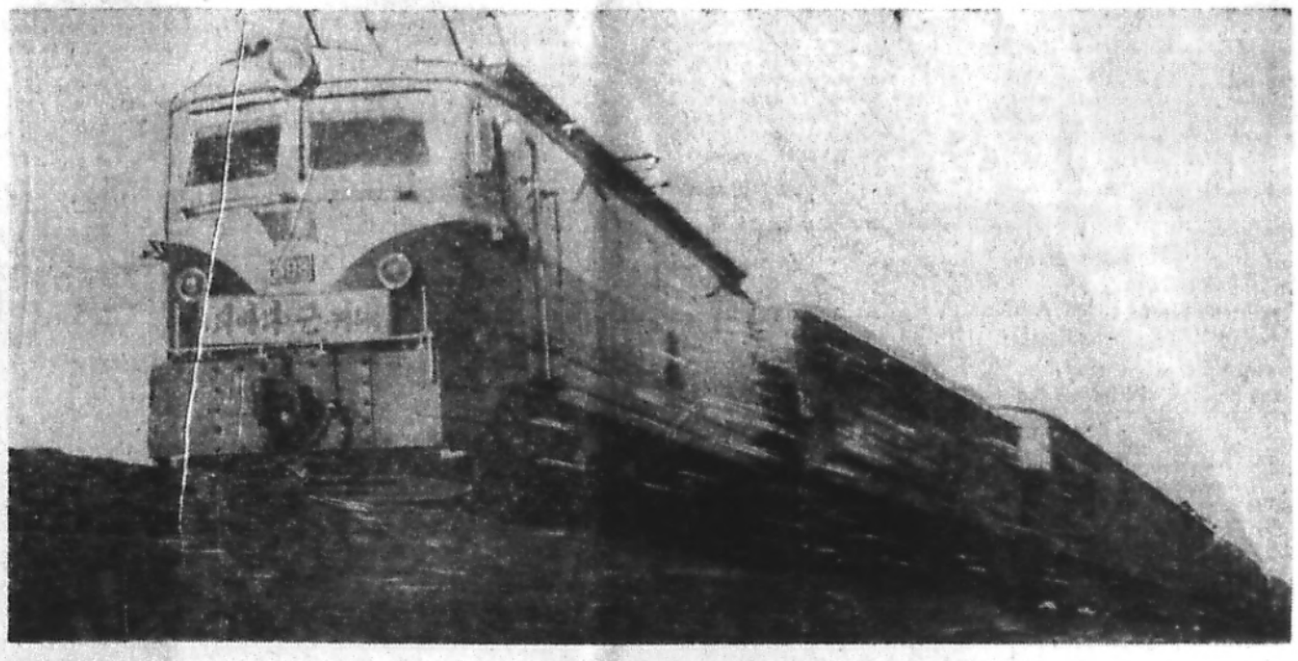
The workers and technicians of the factories and enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical Industry bent greater efforts for increased production out of a burning desire to supply larger quantities of chemical fertilizers to the socialist countryside and achieved a marvellous success in their first-day battle; they carried out their production plans at 152 per cent in superphosphate fertilizer, 203 per cent in bicarbonate ammonium fertilizer. Besides, they fulfilled their production quotas: 124 per cent in vinyl chloride, 231 per cent in caustic soda, 125 per cent in sodium carbonate and 130 per cent in heavy sulfuric acid.

The machine builders of the Rakwon Machine Factory, one of the large-size machine production centres, overfulfilled by 318 per cent their first-day production plan of this year which will be adorned with greater victory and glory. The miners of the Tanchon Regional Mining Complex scored such an innovatory success as hitting their first-day ore production target at 240 per cent. The enterprises under the General Bureau of Cement Industry of the Ministry of Building-Materials Industry strove hard to increase production and brought about a phenomenal result. The Bureau's output of clinker and cement, rose 1.6 times and 1.2 times respectively as compared with the average result in December last year. The workers of the power stations under the Ministry of Power Industry also registered great success. They carried out their plan for production of electric power at 110 per cent in their first-day work.

Flames of revolutionary upsurge flared up at the front of transport, too.

The transport workers of different enterprises under the Ministry of Railways undertook a vigorous "speed campaign" with redoubled vigor from the beginning of the year to greet the 30th founding anniversary of the Party with great political enthusiasm and brilliant labour achievements. In their first-day work, they transported 1.4 times as much coal, iron ore and cement and other important freights as they did at the end of last year and shortened the turn-round of rolling stock by 0.3.

The workers under the General Bureau of Land Transport topped the first-day target of transport by 76 per cent and that for production of automobile parts by 140 per cent with a view to fulfilling before the 30th birthday of the Party their annual plan set 90.6 per cent higher than last year's results.



Send more goods to socialist construction sites—under this slogan railway workers perform miracles and effect innovations every day

A fresh upsurge was effected at the front of agriculture. The aim is to attain the goal for 8 million ton grain production this year. The agricultural working people throughout the country, including those in South Pyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces, brought about big innovations in land readjustment project and other preparatory work for this year's farming. The South Pyongan Province planned to produce nine tons of rice and over eight tons of maize per *chongbo* and the South Hamgyong Province set itself an ambitious goal of producing over 1.6 times as much grain as last year.

The energetic struggle of the workers and technicians at the front of capital construction and fisheries led to fresh upswing and innovation.

The miraculous successes achieved in the first-day battle this year is a manifestation of the intense loyalty practiced to the leader by our working people who unconditionally accept his teaching and carry it through to the end.

Under the guidance of the great leader our working people have raced against time, introducing one innovation after another. There is no doubt that they will plant the flag of victory on all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before the 30th founding anniversary of the Party by conducting an intensive "speed campaign" again this year.

Kim Su Yon

Co-op farmers are all out to prepare this year's farming, determined to scale the grain height of 8 million tons

Steelmakers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Complex follow the leader's New Year address with shining labour achievements from the very beginning of the New Year. The spark of "speed campaign" burns into a strong flame

"Party members are self-conscious revolutionary fighters who make a total commitment to the struggle for the revolution and the final victory of socialism and communism."

KIM IL SUNG

A Party Member's Fidelity

Last year, the year of tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, this country gathered in a richest crop.

Behind this achievement is the strenuous efforts of our agricultural working people and the members of the Workers' Party of Korea who remained loyal to the respected and beloved leader, dedicating all their strength and wisdom to the struggle to put into practice his far-sighted plan.

Among them is Chong Gil Chon, an agronomist working at the Pupo workteam of the Combined Farm, Unggi county, North Hamgyong Province. As a Workers' Party member and an intellectual trained by our Party, he has been devoting all his creative wisdom and energy to the struggle to carry through the rural theses.

One day in March 1959 when he was a student of the graduating class at the Wonsan Agricultural College, a stirring news reached him.

During his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province, the native place of this student, the fatherly leader found time to visit Unggi county and came even to the marshy Pupo plain at a good distance from the county seat.

He set up a combined farm in this county and instructed to make this farm a model of communist farms, clearly indicating the way it should follow.

Chong Gil Chon pledged that he would remain faithful to the leader's lofty concept.

Chong once served the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War and fought bravely in response to the call of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When graduated, he was recommended to work as a college teacher or work at an agricultural guidance institution. But he refused this.

This was how he settled down to a new career at Pupo.

Early in the morning of the day following his arrival, he headed for the Pupo plain with the functionaries and veteran farmers of the workteam.

Walking in the knee-deep mud, he began to work out a draft plan to translate the leader's teaching into reality.

He worked tirelessly on a wide range of projects—how to make waterways, reclaim marshes and build windbreaks.

There were as many as 45 marshes on the plain, including 1,500 *chongbo* of Sobumpo.

Thanks to his painstaking efforts and under the guidance of and with the assistance of the Party organization, a plan was elaborated to conquer the Pupo plain.

His plan included huge projects—to build four shelter-belts each at the distance of 1,000 metres against the north wind which used to impel great quantities of sand along the arable land, and two against the east and west winds; reclaim numerous marshes and cut waterways for drainage. Also included in this plan was the construction of a road leading to Tuman-gang Railway Station and modern farm villages.

Of course there were some people who hesitated to buckle down to the job when this plan began to be carried into execution.

Now a vigorous nature-remaking battle started on the Pupo plain. It was a struggle to carry into effect the leader's far-reaching concept.

The fatherly leader sent bulldozers, excavators, tractors and lorries to help in this project.

Now the place hummed with activity. People were in high spirits. All efforts went into creating windbreaks, making waterways and reclaiming marshes.

But nature would not yield readily.

Merciless nature played havoc. Large storms with hurricane-force winds of more than 40 metres per second swept over the plain. Violent winds and grits tormented people.

Chong was always in the forefront in surmounting difficulties. His fighting to conquer nature never ceased.

Drivers and the entire members of the farm turned out to execute the on-the-spot teaching of the leader. The spark of devotion and creation burnt into a strong flame.

The icy cold and violent winds could never curb the iron will of these people who were eager to translate into reality the leader's lofty plan.

Amid the intense struggle five years passed and the projects were brought to completion.

The Party's slogan—advance, advance, struggle and advance—this was the creed of Chong Gil Chon.

With the progress in reclamation project of the marshy land, the cultivated area increased. This was attended by labour shortage.

Ploughing and crushing clods of earth were the most labour-consuming work.

With a determination to tackle this problem he boldly set about devising a machine capable of performing double functions—ploughing and clod crushing.

For this he drew up a blueprint of a land-levelling machine and directly undertook the job of manufacturing necessary parts at the repair station.

The next task was to make the seeder suited to the specific conditions of this region.

During the daytime he worked on the field, and in the nighttime he worked on designs for a new seeder.

After many failures, he succeeded in mechanizing the seeding operation at last—bean, wheat, maize and other crops.

But he did not content himself with what he had done.

From 1969 he started experiments on rice cultivation on paddies. His efforts resulted in selecting a variety of rice suited to this region.

Rice cultivation was thus introduced there for the first time.

This meant carrying out the leader's earnest teaching to enable the inhabitants of Unggi county to live on rice.

Space does not allow me to write further on his merits.

Indeed, he, as an agronomist, has devoted all his efforts to realize the leader's noble concept. His 15-year efforts were not in vain.

The road stretching in the direction of the River Tuman-gang, 40-kilometre-long foot-path between rice fields, 120-kilometre-long waterways that are not affected by flood and 50 *chongbo* of windbreaks.... The credit in these also goes to his persistent efforts.

Agronomist Chong is now vigorously advancing at the head of farmers to expedite a bright future of communism indicated by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kwon O Sik

KOREA'S NATURAL WEALTH

IRON ORE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Abundant deposits of iron ore are found everywhere in our country."

The mountain ranges, sea basins and plains of our country—all of them is rich in iron ore. So, Korea has been called "a country of iron ore".

Magnetite is found in the areas along the East Sea and the northern inland regions. Its layers are very thick and wide. It is noted for its high quality.

The areas along the West Sea are extremely rich in limonite and siderite and the inland regions of eastern part in hematite.

An abundance of iron ore in our country can be explained by the fact that the land is favoured by geological conditions for the formation of metal-yielding materials. It is generally known that ores were formed by processes of ejection in Agnotozoic and Archeozoic eras.

This applies to our country, too. But processes of ejection in Paleozoic era and subsequent earth's crustal movement gave rise to the formation of huge ore bodies. With the beginning of the Mesozoic era, there occurred the action of hot aqueous solution which resulted from the mixture of vapour separated from magma in the deep underground and gas of volatile matter. This also acted upon the ore formation. In some areas, great quantities of iron were accumulated by sea tide.

So far, considerable ore deposits have been discovered in our country. In recent years, huge basins with a deposit of thousands of millions of tons have been discovered in the western and northern inland areas. In some areas, the iron earth bodies formed by processes of rock weathering have been surveyed.

Our iron ore is characterized by its high quality with less impure compositions. And it can be extracted easily.

Now in extracting these ores modern facilities are introduced extensively. During the Six-Year Plan their output will increase 1.8 times.

Relying on this rich wealth, our metallurgical industry is making rapid progress.

During the Six-Year Plan, this country will produce 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and 3.8-4 million tons of steel. In the next perspective plan period steel production will hit the 12 million ton mark.

DAUNTLESS STRUGGLE, SERIOUS CRISIS

Review of South Korean Political Situation in 1974

In 1974 the south Korean people waged more vigorously than ever the struggle against fascist dictatorship and for democracy and the right to live and for the country's reunification.

At the instigation of the US and Japanese aggressors, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resorted to the most satanic fascist repression and brewed all knavish plots to hold in check the revolutionary advance of the people, which became glaringly pronounced. But this only gave rise to a stiffer resistance of the popular masses and resulted in landing themselves in a serious crisis unknown before.

The general situation in south Korea last year developed further in favour of the people who fought for the south Korean revolution and national reunification following the path indicated by the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Raging Flames of Anti-Fascist, Democratization Struggle

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The south Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the south Korean rulers."

Last year, the south Korean student youths and people struggled unflaggingly against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique from the outset.

The "one-million signature campaign" demanding the abolition of the fascist "revitalized constitution" which was set afoot at the end of 1973 developed into a massive struggle involving 400,000 people of all strata till January 6, 1974, shortly after it started. It shook the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique to the very foundation.

Utterly perplexed at this, the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters issued "emergency decrees Nos. 1 and 2" and perpetrated sanguinary suppression against all those who opposed the "revitalized system"; they took pains to arrest the people's struggle.

The brave student youths, who had never lowered the banner of struggle under any harsh repression, re-formed their struggle organizations and united their forces and rose again to fight.

On April 3 last year youth and students turned out as one in an anti-"government" demonstration that swept across south Korea. They declared: "We hot-blooded youth are ready to die in defence of freedom rather than to live under the tyranny!" and "We will fight to the last man, to the last moment!" and fought valiantly under the slogans "Down with Pak Jung Hi!", "Abolish the revitalized constitution", etc.

Even under the brutal suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who proclaimed the murderous "emergency decree No. 4" and converted the whole land of south Korea into a virtual abattoir for the people, the student youths and people never stopped their struggle. They launched a more stubborn struggle in last September.

The flames of the anti-"government" struggle kindled again by the students of the Koryo University on September 17 spread to almost all the universities and colleges of south Korea, including Seoul University, Yonse University and Rihwa Women's University and to many high schools. Their struggle gained in scope as a mass struggle, with nearly 100,000 people involved in it.

Workers also put up struggles. On September 19, several thousand workers of the Ulsan Shipyard staged a riot, demanding "Put an end to the intelligence policy!", "Give us the freedom to form trade unions!", "We suffer from extreme hunger. Raise wages!" Subsequently to this, workers in various fields, among them those employed at organs of the US imperialist aggression army, waged their struggles in succession.

Inspired by the student youths' dauntless struggle, broad public circles—religionists, men of the press and culture and opposition politicians—joined in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The religious men who turned up as an important force of the anti-fascist, democratization struggle rose in a common struggle despite their deep-rooted denominational enmity, and opposition politicians also took concerted action in the anti-"government" struggle, irrespective of their political views.

The anti-fascist, democratization struggle which went on in south Korea last year clearly shows its development as an extension of the struggle waged by the student youths and other sections of people from October 1973.

This struggle is a powerful political struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique. The youth and students and people do not merely oppose the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi gang but carry on a persistent, unyielding struggle, demanding the abolition of the military dictatorial regime itself and the full guarantee of democracy. They have directed the spearhead of their struggle against the Pak Jung Hi bandits to crush them.

This tells that through the 10-odd years' experiences of their life and struggle the south Korean people have clearly realized that as long as the Pak Jung Hi villains who are engrossed in fascist terrorism at gun-point are left alone, nothing can be expected and that only when the scoundrels are removed and their fascist dictatorship is toppled, democracy, the right to existence and national reunification can be achieved.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea today is developing into a large-scale, nation-wide struggle rooted among the vast masses and enlisting the powerful support and encouragement of the broad anti-fascist, democratic forces of the world.

All this proves that the south Korean people's struggle will be strengthened still further and will certainly triumph, though it goes through turns and twists owing to the unheard-of fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi bandits.

Last-ditch Effort

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique found themselves in a more critical situation because of the massive advance of the south Korean people which became ever more noticeable under the rays of the great Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean puppet clique have lapsed into a serious political and economic crisis past retrieve and this gives them an ever-growing unrest and despair."

Last year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique indulged in perpetuating the country's division and keeping up their military fascist dictatorship, while committing more viciously such treacheries as begging for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and ushering in more and more Japanese militarists.

From the outset of last year the Pak Jung Hi clique wallowed in the most diabolical fascist suppression to curb the people's struggle for the overthrow of the military fascist dictatorship.

By dint of "emergency decrees Nos. 1 and 2" issued on January 8, they arrested without warrant the initiators of the legitimate "one-million signature campaign" and personages concerned who asked for the revision of the standing "constitution", and they imposed on them penal servitude up to 15 years' imprisonment at the "emergency court-martial". But this barbarous repression could not bar the anti-"government" advance of the people.

The malicious Pak Jung Hi cutthroats put down by force the peaceful demonstration of youth students on April 3, fabricated the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and announced the most murderous "emergency decree No. 4" to commit cold-blooded atrocities against people.

They set a price of two million won on their request. Then they arrested and imprisoned over 4,000 including young students, well-known poets and religionists and even the former "president" of the puppet regime and put them to all sorts of brutal tortures by electricity, fire, water, narcotic and other means.

The Pak Jung Hi ruffians who unjustly accused them of being "guilty" through such tortures submitted over 250 persons to military trial in which nearly 30 of them were sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Thus, they perpetrated inhumane atrocities.

Their frenzied suppression was followed by indescribably detestable political tricks.

For the purpose of deceiving people and imbuing them with the sentiments of antagonism between the north and the south, advertizing the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and misleading world opinion, the Pak Jung Hi clique manufactured so many "cases". They made up what they called "case of the West Sea" in February and "case of the East Sea" in June. When the foul nature of these cases was brought to full light and their criminal plots ended in failure they concocted another shock-giving "August 15 shooting case" and invented "underground tunnel case" and so forth in succession, desperately raising the "anti-communist" and war clamours. In this way they aggravated the north-south relations to the extreme.

All these criminal moves were committed in conspiracy with the US-Japanese reactionaries who seek to reduce south Korea to their permanent colony. Clearly indicative of this is that Tanaka flew to south Korea in August and Ford in November to hold secret talks with traitor Pak Jung Hi, and both instigated him in every way to continue to follow the road of fascist suppression, division and war.

But all the bestial suppression and tricky moves of the Pak Jung Hi clique never alleviated the ever-worsening crisis at all. On the contrary, their unpardonable acts made acute the political confrontation between the forces of dictatorship and the anti-dictatorship forces, accelerated their own isolation within and without and added fuel to the flames of the anti-"government" struggle of the people.

This is eloquently shown by the massive struggle of the south Korean people which is still going on after it started in September last.

Being completely isolated by the people of all strata in south Korea, traitor Pak Jung Hi is seized with fear at his last "stronghold" crumbling owing to the intensity of the veiled strife and dissension within the ruling circles for hegemony.

Out of the "faithful servants" of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, three were already expelled in 1973 and his "guard officer" was ousted last year. Kim Jong Pil now in the capacity of "Prime Minister" is the only one who remained. This scoundrel, taking advantage of the removal of his opponents, is consolidating the sphere of his influence and seeking to put aside the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Thrown into discomfiture by this, Pak Jung Hi called back to Seoul Li Hu Rak, who had been in a foreign country after he was relieved of his post of "Director of the Central Intelligence Agency" in connection with the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case". His aim is to straighten out the ensuing situation with the help of Li Hu Rak. Their dog-fight for power thus became more serious.

Their political crisis is further deepening on account of a hitherto-unknown economic catastrophe.

The developments in south Korea last year show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique can by no means tide over the present crisis and they are bound to ruin sooner or later.

Li Jip

South Korean journalists fight against the Pak Jung Hi fascist hooligans' press gag

Seoul university students rise up in a struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorial regime and achieve democracy

A Ballad of Division and War

According to a report from south Korea, traitor Pak Jung Hi, a jackal of US imperialism, made an outcry for split and war from the outset of the New Year.

In his "New Year message" he spun out a string of incoherent, unctuous words to embellish his crimes committed last year against the nation and had the cheek to say that he would make efforts for "all-out security", "build-up of national power" and "national harmony" this year.

In connection with the fact that the deadlock of the north-south dialogue persisted in 1974, this brazen-faced swindler foolishly tried to shift the responsibility on to others. Into the bargain, he pretended as though he did his "bit" in one way or another for carrying into practice the three principles of national reunification.

Kicking up the most heinous "anti-communist" racket, he cracked down on the patriots who called for the reunification of the country. He implored for the continuous occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and sought for perpetual division of Korea through war exercises and military provocations staged against the northern half of the Republic almost every day. So it is ludicrous enough that he dared to talk about the north-south dialogue and the three principles of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Last year the workers, peasants, student youth, intellectuals, religious men and people of other segments in south Korea fought unflinchingly against fascism and for democracy to win the right to existence and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy waged by the south Korean people last year was a due answer to traitor Pak Jung Hi's fascist rule and his treacheries and it tells that his rigmarole was deceitful pure and simple.

Putting an accent on "anti-communism" in his "New Year message" traitor Pak Jung Hi raved that a "great difficulty" would arise this year, too.

His hokum implied that in 1975, too, he will continue to resort to the "anti-communist" stratagem and keep more persistently to the road of dependence on foreign forces and national division, war preparations and fascist repression.

This is strikingly revealed by his utterance that he would make "every possible effort" to consolidate "security".

It is quite obvious what he meant by further "consolidation" of "security" when considering that under the pretext of "security" he has thus far pushed forward war preparations and stepped up fascist tyranny, expanding armed forces and bringing in new-type weapons.

His harping on "build-up of national power" is aimed at letting in foreign forces and hastening war preparations. This slogan of war and split is already well known.

If he has no intention to ignite another war at the instigation of US imperialism and hopes to settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful way, why, then, does he need to "build up national power"?

When he advocated "build-up of national power", he meant, to all intents and purposes, that he would perpetuate the country's division instead of its reunification and realize his ambition for "reunification by prevailing over communism" through cultivation of "strength."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's jabbering about "national harmony" is also designed to strengthen the fascist rule and remove all social and political elements in south Korea that stand in the way of his plot of national split and war manoeuvres.

In a word, Pak Jung Hi's "New Year message" is a preposterous sophistry to justify his treacherous crimes and a ballad of war and split to freeze national division and achieve "prevail-over-communism reunification" by intensifying the fascist suppression of the people and accelerating war preparations.

Through such criminal acts traitor Pak Jung Hi is trying to dampen the fighting spirit of the south Korean people and stave off his doomsday. But it is of no use.

The struggle of the south Korean people for national reunification and democratic freedom will become even more intense and the traitor will be brought to a stern trial by the people.

Kim Dong Ok

Miki Government Must Abandon Hostile Policy Toward the DPRK

Miyazawa, foreign minister of the Miki government of Japan, blustered recently: "The security of south Korea is important for the security of Japan."

His absurd remark is a replica of the notorious argument "The security of the ROK coincides with that of Japan" advocated by the former Sato government which tailed behind the aggressive policy of US imperialism against Korea.

This bespeaks that the Miki government has totally taken over the militarist expansionist policy of the former reactionary Japanese government which was steeped in aggression and intervention, dubbing Japan a colonial suzerain state for south Korea.

Now, the Japanese government put up such an aggressive catchword in an attempt to "protect" the economic concessions of Japan in south Korea and to encourage in every way the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are floundering in a pretty fix, opposed and rejected by the entire Korean people and the peoples of the world.

This shows that the Japanese government intends to egg on the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the north-south confrontation and acts of war provocation, so that in case of a reckless war against the northern half of our Republic, Japan can take an active part in it.

After all, Miyazawa's utterance reveals the sinister design of his government to block the peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate her division and to grip south Korea as Japan's colony and commodity market.

The ulterior motive of the Japanese ruling circles is also clearly manifested in his gibberish that "we will give top priority to the improvement of the relations between Japan and the ROK".

His jargon is nothing but an attempt of the Japanese government to continue pursuing the onesided policy toward south Korea and instigate the south Korean puppets to keep Korea perpetually divided.

The unfriendly attitude of the Miki government toward our country can be seen also from the fact that the Japanese government authorities have enforced a previously-unknown political discrimination that if the crew of the trading ship "Mangyongbong" want to land at a Japanese port during its anchorage, they need to accompany the persons concerned of "the shipping agency".

The new political discrimination exercised by the Japanese government authorities runs counter to international usage and the will and interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan, and it cannot be construed otherwise than an extremely unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In fact, this indicates that the Miki government is further stepping up the hostile policy followed by the successive reactionary Japanese governments toward the DPRK.

For the safeguard of the national interests of the Japanese people and for the benefit of peace in Asia, an end should be put to the unfriendly relations between Korea and Japan and normal relations be established between them.

Entirely because of the Japanese government's hostile policy toward our country, the relations between the two countries have not been improved.

If the Miki government does not renounce the hostile policy toward the DPRK, going against the demand of the Japanese people and the trend of the times, it will not escape a shameful destruction like its predecessors.

Kim Byong Sam

Zaire Advancing along the Road of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

Zaire now confidently advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence is passing through a deep-going process of revolutionary changes.

According to a foreign press report, the recent meeting of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution presided over by President Mobutu Sese Seko adopted a resolution on effecting new reforms in the economic, educational and military spheres.

Under this resolution nationalization of industrial production, construction industry and trade will be carried out from January 1, 1975, all the officials' properties or properties under their administration will turn into the hands of the state and foreign banks are not allowed to institute their branches in any parts, except Kinshasa. It also points out that the educational system will be thoroughly reorganized and the soldiers will participate in farming and undertake political education and military training for the entire inhabitants.

These revolutionary measures constitute a new advance and signify an epochal event in the struggle of the Zairese people for the independent development.

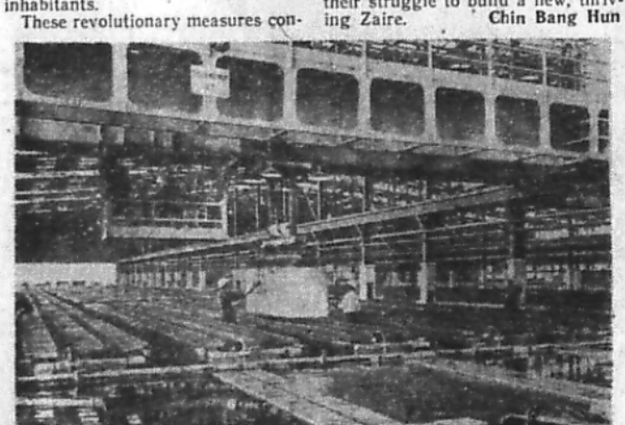
The Korean people regard the recent step as an entirely just one reflecting the aspiration and desire of the Zairese people and extend full support to it.

It is a well-known fact that in Zaire a vigorous campaign has been going on to "Zairianize" everything on the basis of the idea of "Authenticite". In this course significant successes have been achieved.

The struggle of the Zairese people is a link in the whole chain of the great struggle of the African people to build a new, prosperous Africa, free from imperialism and colonialism; and it fully reflects the main trend of our era, an era of independence.

Our people warmly hail the Zairese people on their achievements made in their efforts for independent development and heartily wish them greater success in their struggle to build a new, thriving Zaire.

Chin Bang Hun



Electrolysis workshop of a copper refinery in Zaire

Hail the Burmese National Holiday

The 27th anniversary of the independence of the Burmese people falls on January 4 this year.

The Korean people offer them congratulations on this occasion.

Since the independence the Burmese people have waged vigorous struggle to abolish the aftermath of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidate the country's independence and develop the national economy and national culture.

The years following the 1962 revolution in particular witnessed their brisk struggle to build Burma into a rich, strong and prosperous country under the correct leadership of President U Ne Win.

The Burmese government directed much effort to agriculture which is of great importance in the development of the national economy. It took such measures for agricultural development as the land reform, organization of the agricultural cooperatives, expansion of the areas under irrigation, reclamation of more land and introduction of new farming methods. This led to an increase in the output of grain and other farm produce.

For example, the output of rice reached annual average of 7-8 million tons.

Development was made in the field of industry, too, and the foundations of the national economy are being laid step by step.

The steel plant, sugar refinery, textile mill, cement factory, electric power station and other factories and enterprises were built, and thus the industrial production has increased year by year. The output value of products at the state-run enterprises doubled in recent 10 years or so.

The Four-Year Plan (1972-1975) for further development of the national economy is being successfully carried out.

Owing to the uniform educational policy of the government, school education has made steady development.

Today the number of the students of the primary and middle schools grew twice or more and of the higher learning institutions increased sharply as against 1962.

These are the precious fruits gained by the Burmese people in their energetic struggle for the country's independent development.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the Burmese people as over their own.

Our people firmly believe that the peoples of Korea and Burma will learn from each other the fine experiences gained in the struggles for the independent development of their countries and will strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields—political, economic, cultural, and sincerely wish the Burmese people greater successes in their struggle to create a new life.

Yun Hae Ik

Kissinger Betrays His True Colours as a Brigand

US Secretary of State Kissinger, in his recent interview with the US magazine "Business Week", blatantly said that the United States would not "rule out the use of military force" for the solution of the Middle East oil problem and that the "only way for immediate reduction of the oil price" is to "unleash a political war against the oil producers and jeopardize their political stability and security".

This self-exposes that the US imperialists are ready to launch an armed invasion against the Middle East oil producers to coerce them into submission and let them sell oil at low price.

Greatly indignant at the outrageous statement of Kissinger, a mouthpiece of the US monopoly capital, our people bitterly condemn it not only as a vicious challenge to the Arab countries and the Middle East oil producers but also as an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Kissinger's outburst fully lays bare the brigandish nature of US imperialism.

He is a man who personifies more thoroughly than anyone else the brigandish nature of US imperialism. Since he took the post of US Secretary of State, he has travelled around the world, playing every trick under the cloak of "peace". In particular, he has busily prowled about the Middle East area on the plea of "peaceful settlement". Each time, as though chanting a spell, he twaddled about "peaceful solution of the Middle East problem", "fair solution of the oil question" and what not.

In a word, Kissinger is a crook and plotter as cunning and wily as a fox.

But the slyness of a fox cannot last long and its true colours are bound to be revealed. Kissinger showed his robber-like nature more openly when he made his outrageous statement.

He is palavering about the problem of oil price. But it is the right of the oil producers to set the price of oil. No one can meddle in this matter.

The Middle East oil producers' recent raising of oil price was a most just measure to terminate the economic inequality once imposed on them by imperialism and the imperialist plunder through non-equivalent exchange and to defend their sovereignty and national interests.

This notwithstanding, the US imperialists concentrated their warships and planes in the Persian Gulf allegedly to take "counter measures" and "retaliatory steps" against the Middle East oil producers and even mapped out plans for airlifting operation to be conducted in desert areas.

Kissinger's recent outburst was an extension of the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists who had long sought to rob the Middle East of its oil fields by force of arms.

All the facts show that the aggressive nature of US imperialism has not changed and cannot be changed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"US imperialism remains the main force of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into difficulties, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace'."

Finding themselves in a difficult position, the US imperialists are clinging to a craftier double-dealing tactics and committing aggression and intervention in all parts of the world under the signboard of "peace".

Kissinger threatened the Middle East oil producers, blabbing about recourse to arms. This is nothing but a last-ditch effort of the US imperialists to tide over the economic crisis they are facing today.

The cheap double-edged trick practised by Kissinger has no effect any longer, and no threat and blackmail of the imperialists can frighten the people.

The present era is an era of independence in which hundreds of millions of people of the world who were once oppressed and maltreated have been awakened and have appeared in the arena of history, tightly holding their destiny in their hands. The people of the Middle East oil producing countries are now determined to decisively foil any aggressive manoeuvres of US imperialism and defend their oil resources and national interests to the end.

Kissinger must observe the trend of the times accurately and act with discretion.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people will actively support and inspire in every way the struggle of the peoples of the third world including the Arab and Middle East countries to defend their sovereignty and natural resources and will resolutely fight hand in hand with them against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Han Dok Yon

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